NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION LETTER

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INTENDED ACREAGE FOR CANNING TOMATOES

Reports to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics from 469 representative tomato canners, giving the acreage of tomatoes for manufacture which they intend to contract or plant in 1934, indicate an acreage 38.5 per cent larger than that planted in 1933. The 469 firms reporting intended acreage represented about 50 per cent of the total contract acreage in 1933. Their reports show that 71 per cent of them are planning increases in contract acreage, 14 per cent are planning decreases, and 15 per cent intend to make no change. In those States where a large percentage of the acreage is *not* grown under contract, no definite data on the 1934 acreage are yet available, but present indications also point to a material increase in this open market acreage.

Should changes in the total acreage (contract and open market) be carried out in line with present plans to contract as reported by 469 firms, the planted acreage of tomatoes for manufacture would total 404,980 acres in 1934. This acreage would compare with 292,450 acres planted in 1933, 280,510 acres in 1932, 300,340 acres in 1931, and with a peak of 408,920 acres planted in 1930. With tomatoes, harvested acreage usually differs very little from planted acreage, and complete failure of planted acreage because of unfavorable weather and growing conditions has averaged less than 2 per cent for the last four-year period.

The average yield per acre during the last five-year period was about 4.1 tons, with a range from 3.3 tons in 1931 to 4.7 tons in 1929.

Production on the indicated total of 404,980 acres would probably range from 1,320,000 tons under extremely adverse growing conditions, to 1,880,000 tons under relatively favorable conditions. Under average growing conditions, production would total about 1,640,000 tons on this acreage. Total production estimates during the last five years were as follows: 1929, 1,534,700 tons; 1930, 1,757,500 tons; 1931, 976,400 tons; 1932, 1,199,300 tons; and 1933, 1,077,700 tons.

The following table shows, by geographical regions, the

total acreages (contract plus open market) which would result if changes were made in line with early April reports from canners to contract and plant acreage in 1934. In the few States in which the open market acreage is a large part of the total, the same changes were assumed for this acreage as shown in the contract acreage. As the intended acreages may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of planted acreage for the coming season. The acreage finally planted in 1934 may be greater or less than present indications, depending upon further adjustments which canners and growers may make in their plans between now and planting time.

State	Planted Acreage				Intended in 1934	
	1930	1931	1932	1933	As pct. of 1933	Acres indicated
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pct.*	*Acres*
New York	15,500	11,300	10,200	12,500	126.6	59,100
New Jersey	43,000	30,000	30,000	28,000		
Pennsylvania	5,400	4,800	6,500	6,200		
Ohio	12,400	10,300	9,300	10,300	155.7	147,000
Indiana	79,000	66,000	62,000	58,000		
Illinois	7,000	4,900	5,400	5,300		
Michigan	2,000	2,000	1,900	2,600		
Iowa	6,400	6,400	5,300	4,600		
Missouri	28,900	19,000	14,000	13,600		
Delaware	14,000	11,800	10,600	12,700	119.8	90,000
Maryland	48,900	38,000	36,000	45,000		
Virginia	19,800	14,800	13,900	17,400		
Kentucky	8,430	5,900	4,500	4,500	139.6	40,900
Tennessee	14,000	11,200	8,400	8,200		
Arkansas	28,000	16,800	18,000	16,000		
Colorado	2,700	2,900	2,300	1,700	147.6	52,800
Utah	8,200	6,640	3,000	3,600		
California	52,250	28,100	29,050	30,470		
Other States *a*	12,440	9,500	9,260	11,180	135.8	15,180
Total	408,920	300,340	280,510	292,450	138.5	404,980

a "Other States" include Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

INTENDED ACREAGE FOR KRAUT CABBAGE

Reports to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics from 61 kraut packers, giving the acreage of cabbage for kraut which they intend to contract or plant in 1934, indicate an increase in contracts and firms' own plantings of 50 per cent over those of 1933. These 61 firms handled about 60 per cent of the total tonnage of cabbage estimated for kraut manufacture in 1933. Sixty-five per cent of these reports indicated increases in contract acreage, 5 per cent showed decreases, and 30 per cent indicated no change. The largest increase in contract acreage is indicated in Wisconsin, where kraut packers are apparently planning to

double their contract plantings. New York contracts show a net increase of 26 per cent; Ohio, 35 per cent; Indiana, 25 per cent, and Illinois, 20 per cent.

No definite indications are yet available on the open market acreage which will be utilized in the manufacture of kraut in 1934. In 1933 purchases outside of contracts represented about 50 per cent of the total acreage of cabbage used for kraut, with relatively poor yields on contract acreage resulting in heavier purchases of open market tonnage than usual.

Should the early April intentions to contract acreage materialize, a total of 12,300 acres of contracts and firms' own plantings would result in 1934 compared with about 8,200 acres contracted and planted by packers in 1933. The total planted acreage (contract and open market) used for kraut in 1933 was estimated at 16,440 acres compared with 16,170 acres in 1932; 19,590 acres in 1931; and 27,930 acres in 1930. No estimates on the total acreage for 1934 will be available until early July.

EMERGENCY CROP LOANS

On April 25 the Farm Credit Administration sent the following message to Regional Emergency Crop Loan offices:

"Where certain nineteen thirty-four crops covered by emergency crop loan lien are wholly financed under a marketing agreement, Emergency Crop Loan Office is authorized to consent that sufficient amount of the proceeds derived from sale of said crops be retained by marketing agency to reimburse it for advances made under marketing agreement for cash production costs; provided that marketing agency is financially responsible and executes an agreement to hold Government harmless from all claims of junior lienholders and creditors which may arise from such transactions. Form of such agreement will be forwarded.—Garwood."

Discussion with officials of the Administration indicates that this ruling is applicable to canners and growers of canning crops, and that it means that the Emergency Crop Loan Office will not require a first lien on crops of a borrower wholly financed by an outside source. Where the Government, by reason of an Emergency Crop Loan, already has a first lien on all the crops of the borrower, but a particular crop of the borrower has been wholly financed from an outside source, as evidenced by a contract, the Government, in lieu of waiving its first lien on that particular crop, will permit the financing party to retain a sufficient amount of the proceeds derived from the sale of such crop as are necessary to reimburse the financing party for advances made, provided that the party is financially responsible and executes an agreement to hold the Government harmless from all claims of junior lien holders and creditors which may arise from such transaction.

INTENDED ACREAGE FOR CANNING BEETS

Reports to the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture Economics from 49 beet canners giving the acreage of beets which they intend to contract or plant in 1934, indicate an increase of 30 per cent over plantings in 1933. These 49 firms grew or contracted about 60 per cent of the total acreage of beets estimated for canning in 1933. A general tendency to increase acreage in 1934 is shown by the fact that 71 per cent of the reports showed increases, only 6 per cent showed decreases, and 23 per cent indicated no change in acreage.

Should plantings be carried out in line with the changes shown in these reports, the planted acreage in 1934 would total 5,540 acres compared with 4,260 acres planted in 1933, 2,970 acres in 1932, 5,140 acres in 1931, and 10,780 acres in 1930.

The following table shows, by States, the acreages which would result if these early April intentions to contract and plant acreage are carried out. As these intended acreages may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of planted acreage for the coming season. The acreage finally planted in 1934 may be greater or less than present indications, depending upon further adjustments which canners may make in their plans between now and planting time.

State	Planted Acreage				Intended in 1934	
	1930	1931	1932	1933	As pct. of 1933	Acres indicated
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Pct.*	*Acres*
New York	2,110	800	750	1,300	134.0	1,740
New Jersey	900	300	200	200	100.0	200
Indiana	400	220	280	220	182.0	400
Michigan	900	560	340	500	90.0	450
Wisconsin	3,300	2,000	700	1,000	140.0	1,400
Oregon	600	180	200	350	114.0	400
Other States a	2,570	1,080	500	690	138.0	950
Total	10,780	5,140	2,970	4,260	130.0	5,540

a "Other States" include Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

TRUCK CROP PROSPECTS

The following statements briefly review the current releases by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the acreage and production forecases of certain commercial truck crops in specified groups of States for the 1934 season.

CUCUMBERS.—A production more than one-fourth larger than that in 1933 is forecast for the spring crop of cucumbers in Florida and Texas, two early States, or 613,000 bushels expected this spring compared with last spring's production of 484,000 bushels. This indicated production, how-

ever, is 46 per cent smaller than the average production for the preceding five years, 1928 to 1932. A preliminary estimate of acreage for the five other early States (Ala., Calif., Ga., La., and S. Car.) is 37 per cent above the 1933 acreage and 18 per cent above the 5-year average acreage, or 14,530 acres reported for this year as compared with 10,570 acres in 1933 and an average of 12,290 acres for the years 1928-1932.

EGGPLANT.—The spring crop of eggplant in Florida is expected to be 29 per cent smaller than last spring's production, or 300,000 bushels indicated for 1934, compared with 420,000 bushels in 1933.

TOMATOES.—A crop of 2,016,000 bushels of tomatoes is expected to be produced on 25,100 acres in three early districts (Calif. Imperial, Fla. Other, and Texas, Lower Valley) this year compared with last year's production of 1,694,000 bushels on 25,400 acres, indicating an increase of 19 per cent in production. As compared with the 5-year average production of 2,027,000 bushels for the years 1928 to 1932, there appears to be a decrease of 1 per cent. The acreage reported for the second early group of States (Ga., La., Miss., S. Car., and Tex. Other) is more than one-fifth greater than both the 1933 acreage and the 5-year acreage, 1928-1932, or 41,510 acres estimated for this year compared with 34,000 acres in 1933 and a 5-year average of 34,220 acres.

MARKETING AGREEMENTS ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The following question was addressed to the Association recently by a canner: "Has the AAA in any way established minimum prices to be received by growers of fresh vegetables for shipment north, from California, Texas, Florida, Georgia, etc., and have they in any way regulated the hours of labor and the prices paid for labor, in producing these products?"

A conference with AAA officials shows that a number of marketing agreements on fresh fruits and vegetables are now either in effect or in process of negotiation. It is stated by these officials that every agreement which has thus far been operative has had the effect of raising prices. These agreements, however, contain no provisions for direct fixing of prices nor for regulating either hours of labor or wage scales in agricultural production. Fixing of specific prices is considered impracticable largely because of the perishable nature of the various commodities. The policy underlying these agreements, however, is to increase prices to the grower through control of shipments either by volume or grade or both. The effort is to raise the price level for the commodity under agreement through regulating the flow to market.

Marketing agreements now in effect on fresh fruits and vegetables include the following: California asparagus, Northwest deciduous fruits, Florida citrus, California-Arizona citrus, Tokay grapes, and California deciduous fruits. The last mentioned was set up last year but did not operate to any large

extent because of the weather conditions in California cutting down production.

Hearings have been held or are about to be called on marketing agreements for Florida celery, Florida strawberries and Carolina and Georgia peaches, Washington State cauliflower, lettuce and peas and Colorado vegetables of the same group.

There is keen interest in Texas among the vegetable growers and shippers in marketing agreements covering their products. This interest developed so late in the season, however, that an agreement was refused for the 1933-34 shipping season.

It is fully expected in the AAA that by next winter, that is to say for the 1934-35 shipping season for southern vegetables, most of the California, Florida and Texas vegetable production will be under marketing agreements.

MARKETING AGREEMENT PLAN FOR DRY, EDIBLE BEANS

A national plan for increasing returns to producers of dry edible beans through a series of regional marketing agreements is being developed by representatives of bean growers, dealers and cooperative marketing associations, in cooperation with the general crops section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Under the plan an agreement would be negotiated for each area. Supervision over its operation would be by a regional board. The agreements would all contain provisions for surplus control, establishment of minimum prices to growers and to the bean trade. They would require grading, branding, and inspection of all beans shipped. After the separate regional agreements had been made effective, a national coordinating board, made up of representatives of regional boards, would be established to coordinate price relationships as between regions and varieties of beans.

The surplus control feature of each agreement would seek to prevent the surplus portion of the bean crop from competing in the market with the non-surplus portion. At the beginning of each season, the regional boards would determine the percentage of surplus beans from comparison of carry-over and production with probable consumption. When a farmer sold his crop, he would receive at least the minimum prices within his area for the non-surplus portion of the crop. The surplus would be turned over to the regional board, to be held from the market and disposed of in such a manner as would not affect the market. After the surplus had been disposed of, receipts from this surplus pool would be distributed to participating growers.

WASHINGTON STATE PRODUCE AGREEMENT HEARING MAY 1

A public hearing on a proposed marketing agreement for fresh lettuce, peas and cauliflower grown in western Washington will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash., on May 1, it was announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The agreement seeks to improve returns to producers of vegetables in the western Washington area during the coming season and in subsequent seasons by a system of proration of shipments among the handlers of these products.

CALIFORNIA SARDINE PROCESSING INDUSTRY CODE APPROVED

National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson on April 24 approved a supplementary code of fair competition for the California sardine processing industry, a division of the fishery industry, effective May 7.

This industry includes the canning of the California sardine or pilchard, and the manufacture of meal and oil from these fish. All of the canning operations are done on land in California factories located from San Diego in the South to Pittsburgh in the North. Meal and oil are also manufactured in these plants, in several others which do not also can sardines, and on several reduction ships anchored outside territorial waters.

The code restricts clerical, accounting and other office employes to 40 hours work per week or eight per day, except that during five weeks in any twelve months they may work 44 hours per week or nine per day. No other employe during the period ending August 1, 1934, shall work more than 40 hours per week or eight per day. The code specifies that the industry shall formulate a schedule of labor, hour and wage provisions to become effective August 1, 1934, and submit this to the Administrator for approval not later than July 1.

During the public hearing on this code it was contended that the sardine fishery off the California coast is being seriously depleted because of overfishing. However, representatives of the floating reduction factory ships denied this, and the controversial question of conservation was not determined. Accordingly the code is approved with a provision that the executive committee of the industry shall investigate and report not later than June 1, 1934, on: (1) Conservation and sustained production of the natural supply of sardines in the waters off California, and (2) balancing as far as practicable the advantages and disadvantages in competition between factories operated on shore and factories operated on the high seas, including procurement of raw fish,

cost of operation, legislative requirements, rates to labor, benefits to consumer and other pertinent facts.

This divisional code is to be administered by an executive committee, to be elected by the California Sardine Products Institute, which within 30 days shall submit to the Administrator for approval a plan of election. Meanwhile, a temporary executive committee appointed by the institute will serve.

The code prescribes regulations dealing with open prices, credit terms, establishment of cost accounting methods, sales below list price and sales below cost, protection of trade marks and names, and other fair trade practices. It protects fishermen supplying the industry with raw sardines against extended delay in payment for their fish, and from losses due to inaccurate weighing of their deliveries by the processor.

The code is approved with a stay of the waiting period between the filing with the executive committee and the effective date of revised schedules of prices, terms and conditions of sale.

PLANS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF CODE EAGLE

Individualized to distinguished employers operating under approved Codes, NRA's Blue Eagle will appear May 1 with a new significance.

Thereafter the Eagle, its familiar legend "We Do Our Part" replaced by the single word "Code," will identify the employer who did his part and who now, under an approved Code, is cooperating with others in his trade or industry, "to complete the work of recovery." Beneath the word "Code" will appear the name of the trade or industry to which the employer belongs and his individual registration number.

For employers not yet under codes, an Executive Order announced April 9 will permit their continued use of the standard Eagle as a sign of acceptance of the President's offer to extend his Reemployment Agreement with them until their codes have been approved.

Accompanying the Administrator's letter to employers is a simple application card, addressed for return to State NRA Compliance Directors and an instruction sheet outlining the procedure to obtain the individual eagle.

Ample quantities of the insignia are being printed and will be in the hands of State Directors in a few days for distribution, as soon after May 1 as applications for them can be cleared, to employers in the so-called service groups, including the general retail and retail food and grocery trades and the cleaning and dyeing, restaurant, construction and trucking industries. Eagles

for other industries and trades will be distributed by the NRA Insignia Section to which State Directors will forward employers' applications.

COMMISSION DENIES RATE APPLICATION

The Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision issued April 17th has denied carriers the authority to establish rates on canned goods from Texas Gulf ports and from Lake Charles, La., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri without observing the long-and-short-haul provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act. The purpose of the application filed by the carriers, which the Commission has now denied, was to establish from Texas ports the same rates as are in effect from New Orleans to the same destination points.

CANNED FOOD PACK IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON IN 1933

Statistics on the pack of canned foods in the Northwest in 1933 have been issued by the Northwest Canners Association. These figures include the packs in Washington and Oregon only, the figures for Idaho not being reported because only one cannery operated this year. The following table summarizes the statistics for the two states for 1933, with comparative figures for 1932:

Fruits	1932 *Cases*	1933 *Cases*	Vegetables	1932 *Cases*	1933 *Cases*
Apples	1,132,130	978,054	Asparagus, green	20,254	20,625
Blackberries	306,172	363,674	Beans	157,531	247,840
Blackcap raspberries	25,542	63,889	Beets	61,488	78,141
Cherries	314,939	562,198	Carrots	55,345	81,617
Gooseberries	36,761	34,376	Corn	10,530	74,211
Huckleberries	14,338	17,275	Peas	252,471	502,165
Loganberries	159,795	166,276	Pickles	20,427	30,752
Pears	1,757,941	2,565,100	Pumpkin	57,047	163,747
Plums	28,843	54,264	Sauerkraut	48,272	94,726
Prunes	506,800	794,024	Sauerkraut juice	.....	15,946
Raspberries	121,343	209,885	Spinach	.....	22,018
Rhubarb	4,514	11,863	Tomatoes	80,146	105,985
Strawberries	198,246	47,126	Tomato juice	22,787	22,756
Jams, jellies, preserves	36,145	59,710	Miscellaneous vegetables	33,312	7,418
Miscellaneous fruits	5,892	3,149	Total	819,610	1,467,947
Total	4,649,401	5,931,463			

STANDARDS FOR CANNED PUMPKIN AND SQUASH

Under date of March 15, 1934, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics issued in mimeographed form "Tentative United States Standards for Grades of Canned Pumpkin (and Squash)." This is a revision of the tentative draft of grades distributed for criticism a year or more ago. A copy of this tentative standard may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CANADIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PACK

A preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives the Canadian pack of canned fruits and vegetables for 1933 as follows:

Fruits	1932 Cases	1933 Cases
Apples (including crab apples	257,576	197,765
Blueberries	28,681	23,226
Cherries	112,106	69,270
Peaches	248,901	119,856
Pears	378,341	376,196
Plums (and prunes in 1933)	87,969	129,990
Raspberries	36,665	19,816
Rhubarb	a	3,494
Strawberries	30,400	21,172
Loganberries		49,168
Other small fruits	51,768	620
All other fruits	103,746	33,546
Total	1,336,153	1,044,119

Vegetables	1932 Cases	1933 Cases
Asparagus	37,301	36,882
Beans, green or wax	215,275	354,018
Beets	21,706	27,398
Carrots	3,699	2,189
Corn	424,161	412,886
Peas	1,023,933	860,361
Pumpkin	51,438	79,603
Soups, all kinds	1,093,048	1,289,085
Spinach	50,214	28,734
Tomatoes	1,483,266	1,044,769
Tomato juice	348,472	528,184
Tomato paste and puree	64,653	136,607
All other vegetables	23,077	6,789
Total	4,840,243	5,407,505

a Included in "All other fruits."

REVOKES SALES COMPANY LICENSE TO HANDLE FRUIT

The license of a firm handling fresh deciduous tree fruit in the States of Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, has been revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture as a result of findings that this firm had violated the license by sales of apples at prices below, and under conditions different from, those specified in the license. At the public hearing held at Seattle, Wash., the firm failed to defend itself and by letter admitted the charges.

PACIFIC COAST CHERRY AND PEAR CARRYOVER

The following table summarizes statistics on the carryover of cherries and pears on March 1, 1934, in California and the Northwest as compiled by the California Canners League in cooperation with the Northwest Canners Association:

	Cherries		Pears	
	Total stocks	Total stocks unsold	Total stocks	Total stocks unsold
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
On hand June 1, 1933	39,220	25,382	428,723	325,374
Pack in 1933	925,561	925,561	4,411,546	4,411,546
Total pack and carryover	964,781	950,943	4,840,269	4,736,920
Stocks on hand March 1, 1934	236,596	211,074	840,728	666,748
Movement or sales, June 1, 1933, to March 1, 1934	728,185	739,869	3,999,541	4,070,172

ENLARGED FEDERAL PROGRAM FOR SPRAY RESIDUE STUDY

The Department of Agriculture, it is announced, will broaden its search for substitutes for lead arsenate and other

poisonous spray materials now in general use to protect fruit and vegetables from insects. The Department seeks to develop harmless insecticides to replace the more harmful ones and thus do away with the necessity for spray removal, which is troublesome and expensive to fruit growers. Three bureaus, the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, and the Bureau of Plant Industry, will participate in the enlarged program. Dr. E. N. Bressman, formerly of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, will coordinate the work of the three bureaus in this investigation.

HOW TO FIGHT THE CHINCH BUG

A bulletin on fighting the chinch bug on Illinois farms has been issued by the University of Illinois Experiment Station as Circular 419. The circular tells how to combat this pest by growing crops on which the chinch bug does not feed, by adjusting rotations, by planting varieties of corn that are relatively resistant to chinch bug damage, and by building effective barriers to prevent the bugs from invading fields of corn.

GOVERNMENT WINS CASE ON FRUIT-WASHING PATENT

A decision on April 16 by the U. S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals awarded priority to Arthur M. Henry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on a public service patent covering a process for removal of poisonous spray residues from fruits and vegetables. The decision comes after nearly seven years of litigation in which Ernest M. Brogden and Miles L. Trowbridge of California claimed prior invention of the process and contested the validity of the patent issued to Henry, a chemist at the Philadelphia Station of the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF CANNED MILK

	1934 *Pounds*	1933 *Pounds*	Change *Per cent*
Manufacturers' stocks (case goods) April 1:			
Evaporated (34 firms)	95,080,552	50,546,143	+89.89
Condensed (8 firms)	4,875,312	5,934,927	—17.85
Total production, March:			
Evaporated (33 firms)	122,403,806	140,337,092	—12.78
Condensed (7 firms)	6,063,331	4,148,024	+46.17

IODINE CONTENT OF OYSTERS

The iodine content of oysters is discussed in a 10-page bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, issued as Investigational Report No. 18. The report is summarized as follows:

The iodine content of fresh oysters, shucked and handled in the usual commercial manner, from all of the important pro-

ducing areas of the United States, has been determined. The results vary from 1,000 to 11,530 parts per billion on the dry basis, or from 194 to 1,652 parts per billion on the original moisture basis. The average for 64 Atlantic and Gulf coast samples is 492 parts per billion, fresh basis.

Losses of from 9.6 per cent to 20.2 per cent occur in the iodine content of oysters and from 1.9 per cent to 17.6 per cent in the iron content by different washing processes, but these losses cannot account for the greater differences in iodine and iron content which are found in various individual samples.

When the average of the several individual determinations from any one coastal area is considered statistically, there appears to be no significant variation in iodine content of oysters from different localities along the Atlantic and Gulf coast, nor any significant variation with season. Pacific coast oysters are lower in iodine content than the Atlantic coast samples.

Oysters are recommended as an excellent source of naturally combined food iodine for the prophylaxis of simple goiter, especially in goitrous regions.

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